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REVIEWS

The Oil and Gas Resources of Kentucky. By WILLARD ROUSE JILLSON, Kentucky State Geologist. Department of Geology and Forestry, Frankfort, Ky. 1919. Pp. 630.

This volume is a review and summary of the known oil and gas resources of Kentucky, found in strata ranging from the Ordovician to the Pennsylvanian. The "Calciferous" (Lower Ordovician) contains a small amount of oil and gas, but it is doubtful if it will ever be important commercially. The "Trenton" formation (Middle Ordovician) is an important source of oil, and the Cincinnatian has yielded some. The "Niagaran" (Silurian) is productive, but the Onondagan formation ("Corniferous," Middle Devonian) holds first place in the production of petroleum and natural gas in the state. The "Black Shale" (Upper Devonian) does not yield petroleum in commercial quantities, but some gas has been derived from it. The Waverly series (Lower Mississippian) contains oil and gas sands of importance. The St. Genevieve (=St. Louis limestone, Middle Mississippian) has not yielded petroleum on a commercial scale, but has yielded much gas. The Chester or Mauch Chunk formation (Upper Mississippian) is a good producer in eastern Kentucky. Both oil and gas occur in the Pottsville Conglomerate (Pennsylvanian). Neither petroleum nor gas is known to exist in formations younger than the Pennsylvanian, within the state.

R. A. J.

Descriptive Mineralogy. By W. S. BAYLEY. Appleton & Co., 1917. Pp. 542+xvii. $3.50.

To quote from the Preface, "The following pages are presented with the purpose of affording students a comprehensive view of modern mineralogy rather than a detailed knowledge of many minerals. . . . . The volume is not a reference book. It is offered solely as a textbook." Bearing these statements in mind, the work is one which may be highly commended, especially since it does not invade an overcrowded field.

As the title indicates, it is almost purely a descriptive mineralogy, lacking a discussion of crystallography, but containing material on the composition, classification, formation, and alteration of minerals, as well as the principles and methods of blowpipe analysis. Appendices contain lists of minerals arranged according to their principal constituents and to their mode of crystallization, a list of reference books, and an abbreviated "key to the determination of minerals." The key is a device which classifies minerals according to luster, streak, color, and hardness and gives merely the pages in the main part of the text, where the detailed descriptions of the minerals may be found.

Perhaps the most noticeable defect is the paucity of photographs (less than forty), which probably accounts for the low price of the work. However, there are numerous drawings which remedy this deficiency to a large extent.

Minerals are classified according to their chemical composition. The arrangement of the silicates, a most difficult problem, is especially worthy of favorable comment. The book should be of great value as a text for advanced work in descriptive mineralogy.

D. J. F.

Detailed Report on Webster County. By D. B. REGER, West Virginia Geological Survey, Morgantown, W.Va. 1920. 671+xvi pages, 35 halftone plates, and 24 zinc etchings in the text, accompanied by a separate case of topographic and geologic maps. Price, including case of maps, charges prepaid, $3.00. Extra copies of topographic map, 75 cents, of the geologic map, $1.00.

Webster County contains the northward extension of the famous New River Coal group, as also the Kanawha group and the lower members of the Allegheny Series in its northern portion.